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Branch.*

Annual Review:

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Publications*

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Research 1973-74

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Cover photograph from Ministry of Natural Resources
collection. Taken on a 'northern scouting trip'
pre-1900, exact provenience unknown.

Annual Review: Research 1973~74


Research Report 5



Ontario

Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Historical
Sites
Branch



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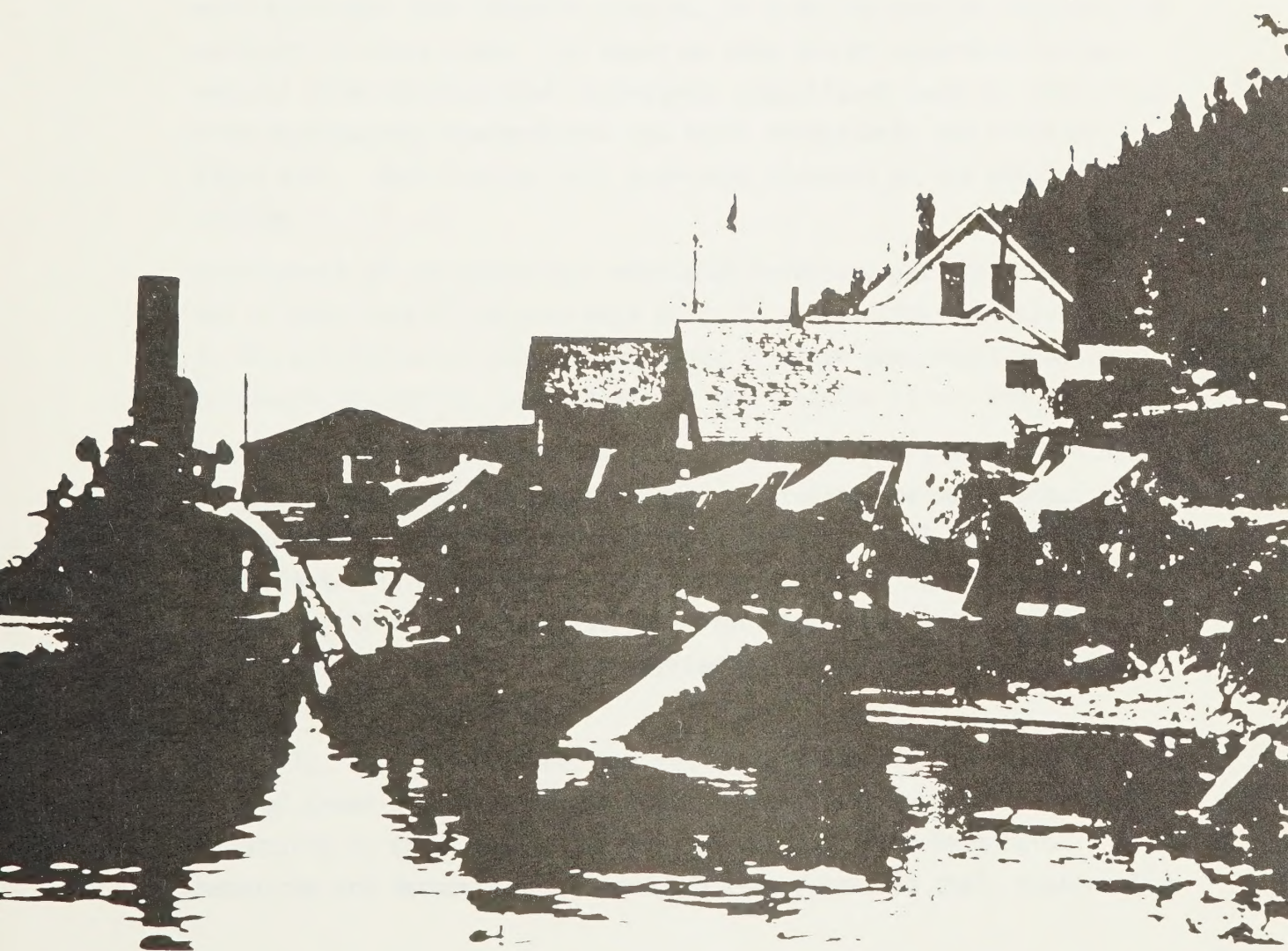
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ERRATA

In the Bancroft district, pages 39 and 40, sites listed as BeDm 1-3 and BgDm 2-9 have been assigned incorrect Borden numbers.

These designations should read BeGm 1-3 and DdGm 2-9.

preface & acknowledgements



While our first review last year dealt almost exclusively with archaeology, this issue has been broadened and covers research activities in the allied fields of historical architecture, ethnohistory and history. Such expansion reflects the multi-disciplinary involvement which was envisioned for the Historical Sites Branch since its inception in order to exercise its mandate.

Operations have not, as previously, been restricted to planning inventory projects within provincial parks and reserves but have been extended to research done for a variety of purposes according to fresh demands, newly devolved tasks, and a broadened role of the Branch, many dimensions of which were either not implemented or not foreseen two years ago, but all of which fall within the boundaries of its designated responsibilities.

Among the dimensions noted above was a need to weave together regional manifestations into thematic studies, in order to provide interpretive contexts in those areas. In these we make use of comprehensive surveys of relevant published literature, unpublished sources, interviews with professional academicians and local inhabitants and original field work. Such studies will grow more frequent as the programme evolves.

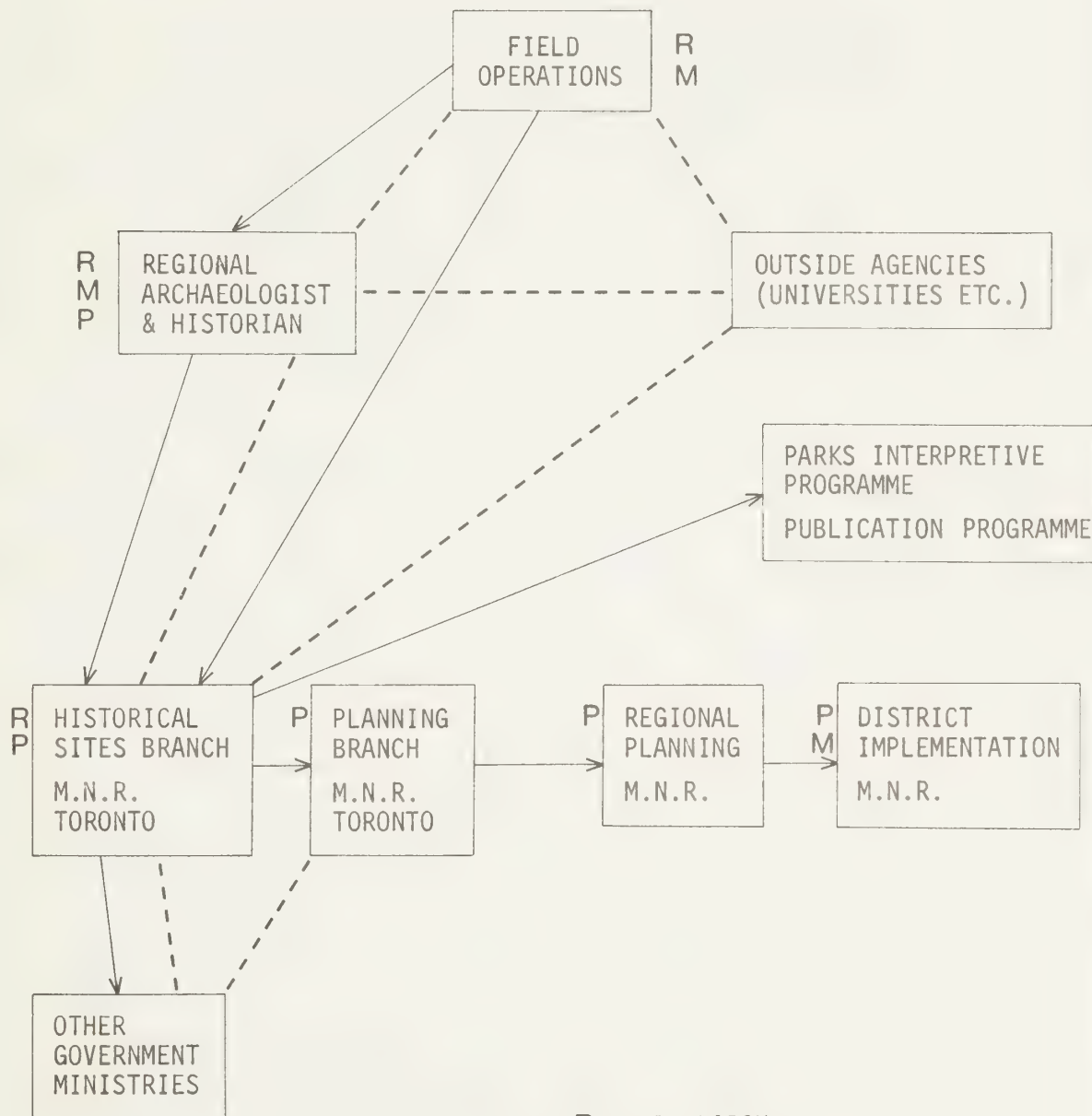
Development of the historical resources inventory has continued. It has already been of considerable value in pinpointing sensitive areas in the assessment of development plans of other government agencies (highways, pipelines, hydro-electric transmission lines, and so on).

The Branch began collaboration, during the past year, with the Ministry of Industry and Tourism on providing a historical resource input into certain tourism development projects. The Historical Sites Branch participates in development studies with a view to determining what resources, if any, would be suitable for historical park development as part of the Provincial Parks system and as part of comprehensive tourism development schemes.

Similarly, the Branch found that its responsibilities extend into the area of Crown Lands management input. Approximately 91% of the area of Ontario is Crown Land. Wherever historical or archaeological resources are encountered, recommendations regarding their conservation

Historical Sites Branch, M.N.R.

Research Functions



R = RESEARCH

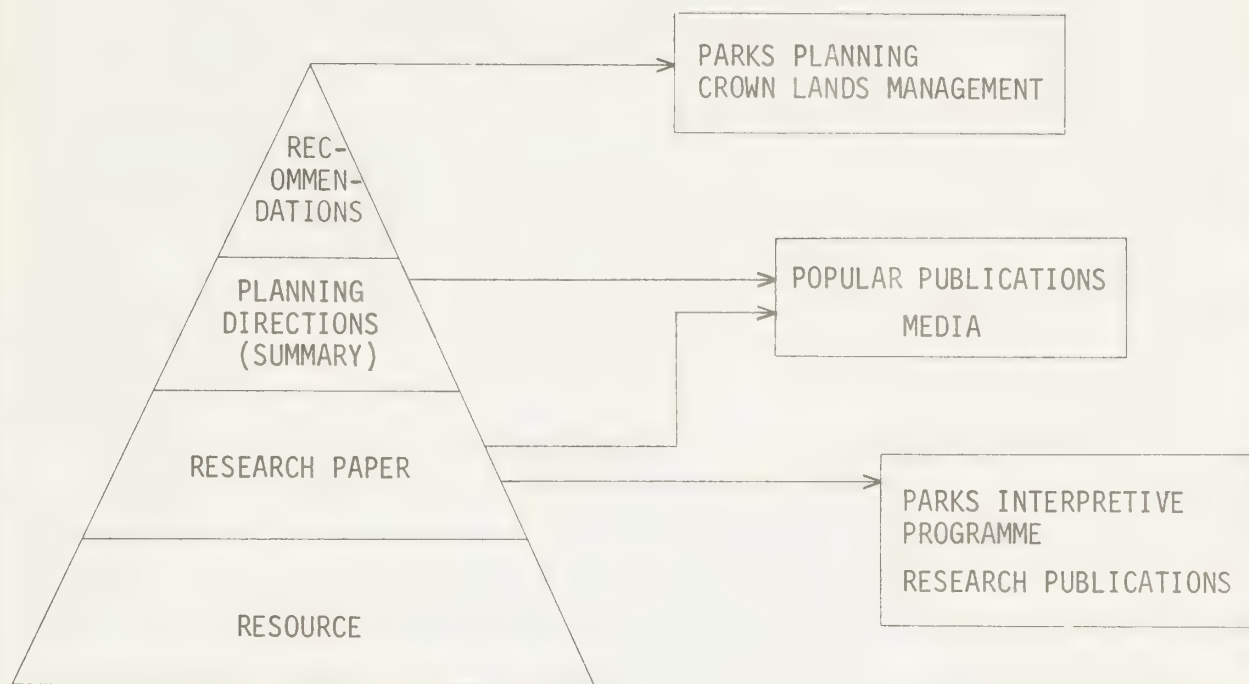
M = MANAGEMENT
(RESOURCE PROTECTION)

P = PLANNING
(PARKS & CROWN LANDS)

—> = DATA & APPROVAL INPUT

----- = ONGOING LIASON

Historical Sites Branch: Research Reporting Format & Products



and use can be made through a multitude of interlocking programmes in land and forest management, community development audit and long-range land use planning. Feed-back from these ongoing activities also strengthens our inventory of cultural resources in the landscape for eventual interpretive use.

In general, the research structure organized originally for developing a proposed programme of historical parks has evolved into a highly suitable mechanism for conducting field research across the province, with the result that many other agencies have developed working relationships with the Branch to serve their research needs.

The historical systems planning group, comprised in its second year of two historians, an archaeologist and a geographer, continued and completed its two year programme of developing a methodological basis for the long range planning of historical resources as part of the Provincial Parks system. Three documents were produced:

- 1) Topical Organization of Ontario History, which defines, delineates and assesses the significance of provincially significant historical themes that are further divided into "theme segments" or the specific temporal and spatial phases of each theme suitable for representation in historical parks, as described in our 1973 report. This document is now in publication.
- 2) Historical Resources Evaluation Scheme, which is intended to facilitate the assessment of historical resources associated with theme segments delineated in Topical Organization, in terms of the resources' suitability for historical parks. This scheme is in draft form and is now being extensively tested on a wide variety of historical resources.
- 3) Historical Resource Research Report Format, a schematic framework intended to ensure that the information in reports is presented as compatibly as possible with the function of Topical Organization and the Evaluation Scheme in the process of historical systems and parks master planning. Reports are structured with progressive degrees of abstraction for ease and effectiveness of communication to the decision-making non-specialist.

A historical systems planner is being employed on a continuing basis to ensure that the methodology developed in the 1972-74 project is continuously refined and fully incorporated within the research and planning programme.

Since this Annual Review covers much ground literally and figuratively, and a wealth of activities in several disciplines, it has been presented as a compound issue, a production made possible through the efforts of a number of staff both regional and central. We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the following in the compilation of this report: Theresa Baxter, William Fox, Denis Mahon, Peggie Nunn, John Pollock, William Russell, Allen Tyyskä and Tony Usher.

R.G. Bowes
Director

Donald G. MacLeod
Senior Archaeologist &
Supervisor of Research
Historical Sites Branch

contents

I.	<i>Archaeology</i>	1
	Northwestern Region	2
	North Central Region.	3
	Northern Region	7
	Northeastern Region	9
	Algonquin Region.	11
	Eastern Region.	13
	Central Region.	14
	Southwestern Region	17
II.	<i>History</i>	18
	Northeastern Region	19
	Northern Region	20
	Algonquin Region.	22
	Central Region.	24
	Southwestern Region	25
III.	<i>Historical Architecture</i>	27
	Introduction.	28
	The Short Hills: A Study in Historic Architecture	29
	The Niagara Escarpment: An Overview	29
	Farmhouse at Holiday Beach.	31
	Proposed Provincial Park - Mono Centre - Historical Architecture.	31
	Historical Architecture Study of the Proposed Provincial Park at Primrose	32
	Proposed Provincial Park at Credit Forks- Historical Architecture	32
	The Vernacular Architecture of the Bruce Peninsula.	34
	The Story of Architecture in Frontenac Park	34
APPENDIXES		
I.	<i>List of Sites Surveyed.</i>	36
II.	<i>Unpublished Research Documents.</i>	48

illustrations

<i>Gargantua, Lake Superior Provincial Park, 1902.</i>	<i>.ii</i>
<i>Research Functions of the Historical Sites Branch</i>	<i>.iv</i>
<i>Research Reporting Format & Products.</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>Map of M.N.R. Administrative Regions.</i>	<i>.ix</i>
<i>Quetico Park, pre-1900.</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Map of research projects in Northern Ontario Regions.</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Mattawa Rock Structures, CbGu-2</i>	<i>.10</i>
<i>Map of research projects in Southern Ontario Regions.</i>	<i>.12</i>
<i>Ceramics from Charleston Lake Provincial Park</i>	<i>.14</i>
<i>Lithics from Methodist Point Park Reserve, BfGx-5</i>	<i>.16</i>
<i>Blackstone Harbour, logging camp, 1918.</i>	<i>.18</i>
<i>Gargantua, 1910</i>	<i>.19</i>
<i>Winisk, Polar Bear Provincial Park, c. 1901</i>	<i>.20</i>
<i>Attawapiskat, 1921.</i>	<i>.21</i>
<i>Blackstone Harbour, logging on Moon River, 1918</i>	<i>.23</i>
<i>Stone House, c. 1820, Primrose.</i>	<i>.27</i>
<i>Typical Architecture of the Niagara Escarpment.</i>	<i>.30</i>
<i>Examples of typical Ontario architecture.</i>	<i>.33</i>



1 Northwestern
2 North Central

3 Northern
4 Northeastern

5 Algonquin
6 Eastern

7 Central
8 Southwestern

archaeology



NORTHWESTERN REGION

Site surveys in this region were undertaken in the eastern portion of the Lake of the Woods and in Aaron Provincial Park and Blue Lake in addition to a reconnaissance circuit of provincial parks similar to that undertaken in the North Central Region.

The success of the initial Lake of the Woods survey, which produced six new archaeological sites and numerous findspots, is to be credited to Mr. Terry Lunny of the Ministry in Kenora, whose knowledge of the lake was invaluable. A religious offering site on Whitefish Bay was the major objective that led to the organization of this survey by Mr. Ron Balkwill of the Kenora regional office.

To the east, initial surveys of Blue Lake and Aaron Provincial Park produced only scant evidence of prehistoric occupation, while other parks in the region were no more productive. No archaeological remains were noted during brief surveys of Caliper Lake and Sioux Narrows Provincial Parks undertaken in the autumn. The success of this survey consisted in the completion of the contour survey of the Manitou Mounds federal mound reserve property, the location of a new site near Sioux Narrows and the excavation of a test unit on the Spruce Point Site, Lake of the Woods.

FORT FRANCES DISTRICT

A two month project was conducted in the Fort Frances district last year, which employed a core crew of three, Michael Yarborough, David Arthurs and Albert Hunter of the Manitou Rapids Reserve, in an archaeological survey of the provincially owned property in the vicinity of the Manitou Mounds on the Rainy River. The crew was augmented by another native student and a S.W.O.R.D.* student during periods of July and August. Sampling of one half of the designated random test units was accomplished and, in addition, testing was undertaken on the federal mound reserve and privately owned land to the east. This project was particularly gratifying because of the support received from the people of the Manitou Rapids Reserve.

* Students Working On Resource Development, an Ontario government programme to employ students in the summer months.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

The long-term Ministry project concerning late Palaeo-Indian remains in the Thunder Bay vicinity was strengthened by support received from the City of Thunder Bay, Lakehead University, a variety of Ministry personnel and a number of interested private individuals. A continuing surveillance of the destruction of these important sites has been maintained in conjunction with an ongoing programme of salvage excavation and an attempt to have the small remaining central portion of the Cummins Site protected from commercial sand and gravel operations. The major salvage excavation of the year was a joint Ministry-Lakehead University endeavour on the Simmonds Site in Thunder Bay in the fall. The aforementioned surveillance of such sites has been improved through the use of aerial photography.

Further intensive survey along the glacial Lake Minong beach lines has been directed toward the more accurate delineation of known sites in the Thunder Bay area and the location of new sites to the north, towards the Brohm Site near Pass Lake. Survey in the Mackenzie area eventually produced the Newton Site, a small Palaeo-Indian station.

In addition to the Palaeo-Indian site survey, Historical Sites Branch has been involved in a number of shorter term projects stimulated by either public or Ministry demand. A survey of the south end of Dog Lake was accomplished through the aid of Mr. Hugh Cummins and an unsuccessful attempt was later made to locate a dog effigy south of the lake in the company of Mr. Bob Ellison. A number of visits were made to the important, probable Shield Archaic, Quackenbush Site just south of the Cummins Site; while in Quetico, Mr. Douglas Hadow was instrumental in the registration of four new sites and the recording of numerous artifact findspots on the new site report forms developed for the Branch. New sites were also located on Nym and White Otter Lakes, to the north of Quetico. North and east of Thunder Bay, sites were visited in Wild Goose Park and Neys Provincial Park; a preliminary survey was undertaken of the Slate Islands in Lake Superior and two new sites were located on the Mackenzie River. Unfortunately, a project which we were unable to follow up last summer was



Archaeological surveys and excavations

● Historical projects

X Historical Architecture projects

Northern Ontario Administrative Regions

20 0 40 80 120 160
Scale in miles

an attempt to systematize the underwater survey of the Silver Islet mine and vicinity by local divers.

One of the major survey efforts entailed an initial evaluation of the archaeological potential of four provincial parks: MacLeod, Neys, Klotz Lake and White Lake. New sites were located in MacLeod Provincial Park and on Klotz and White Lakes and a test excavation was conducted on the Little Pic Site in Neys Provincial Park.

In addition to a developing general liaison with the City of Thunder Bay and its museums, museums in Atikokan, Dryden, Fort Frances and Nipigon and amateur archaeologists such as Mr. Hugh Cummins and Mr. Buzz Leins, we have contacted and received support from a variety of institutions in our attempt to amass a lithic raw material collection for Northwestern Ontario. Samples have been obtained from Dr. C. Kustra of our Mines Branch, M.N.R., Mr. David Elder and Ms. Norah McWilliam of our Parks Division, Dr. J. Franklin of Lakehead University, Mr. R. Schultz of Thunder Bay, Mr. N. Franke of the State Historical Society of North Dakota and Mr. D. Thompson of Pipestone National Monument in Minnesota, courtesy of Dr. R. Nickel of the U.S. National Park Service. Valuable information on the Hudson's Bay Lowland palaeozoic cherts was received from Dr. B. Sanford, formerly of the Geological Survey of Canada.

NIPIGON
DISTRICT

In the Nipigon district during May and June, Norah McWilliam and Marilyn Cook conducted several programmes concerning local history and prehistory at Blacksands Provincial Park. Response was favourable from the 260 public school students who attended. Norah and Marilyn also recorded two new sites in the vicinity of Orient Bay.

Norah was transferred to the Black Sturgeon Lake archaeological survey, where she supervised four S.W.O.R.D. students during July and August. Five new sites were registered and numerous findspots were recorded on Black Sturgeon Lake and adjacent waterways as the project accomplished its major objective - a reconnaissance of land proposed for cottage development on the northeastern corner of the lake.

Marilyn continued at McDiarmid during July and August, accomplishing an archaeological survey of Katatota, Albert and Victoria Islands and

South Bay, all on Lake Nipigon. Mr. Larry Cox again provided invaluable assistance to our project, as he had in the past. Most important, Marilyn pulled together the archaeological data amassed by the project over the past two years and produced a preliminary report on the findings.

THUNDER
BAY
DISTRICT

Thunder Bay district was responsible for both an archaeological and an architectural/archaeological project. The archaeological survey was undertaken by Brian Wolfe as part of the T.E.I.G.A.* funded Boundary Waters Canoe Route Survey. Brian covered the Kaministiquia fur trade route to Lac LaCroix and also surveyed canoe routes between Northern Lights and Saganagons Lakes for the project which ran from mid May to early September. Twenty-three new sites were recorded.

The second project involved Elliott Burden in the mapping and graphic and photographic recording of the Silver Islet cemetery in Sibley Provincial Park from early July to early September. Abundant photographs and drawings of the existing grave structures and a 1/4 meter contour map have helped to record this historical cemetery for posterity.

The Ministry's Fort William Archaeological Project continued under the supervision of Joyce Kleinfelder for Lakehead University. The 1974-75 programme will bring the Project to conclusion. The major objective for 1974-75 is to communicate the results of the research information obtained from 1968-73 by preparing a series of publishable manuscripts which the Ministry may utilize and distribute.

A series of monographs are planned for the archaeological community. Each will represent the basic integration of historical and archaeological research as such will contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the fur trade in which Fort William played so prominent a role. There will also be a series of minor publications for the public at large which will answer the most frequently asked question by visitors to an archaeological site "find anything?" by presenting the most interesting and informative data and showing how

* Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Inter Governmental Affairs.

the archaeologist sees beyond the physical object or feature in the ground to glimpse not only the place as it was but also the people who lived there. This series is intended to answer a need that goes beyond Fort William, for a well-informed public is less likely to be destructive of archaeological sites - an increasing problem in the protection of our cultural heritage.

All these proposed publications, as well as the reconstruction of the Fort itself, are intended to be people-oriented, attempting to relate the past to the present world.

ATIKOKAN DISTRICT

While formal archaeological survey was not continued in Quetico last summer, Atikokan district was involved in two projects. Barry Newton participated in the southern portion of the T.E.I.G.A.-funded Boundary Waters Canoe Route Survey project from mid-May until late September. His archaeological survey stretched from the mouth of the Pigeon River in the east, to the mouth of the Rainy River in the west, resulting in the recording of twenty-one new sites.

NORTHERN REGION

At present, the Northern Region has a permanent collection of over 10,000 catalogued archaeological specimens from all parts of the region. Adequate storage facilities and laboratory space have been assigned and it is hoped that several portable displays can be created.

The continuing archaeological and historical resource inventory programmes will eventually enable us to reconstruct the story of the Northern Region's 5,000 years of culture history.

During the summer of 1973 several far ranging projects, including the investigation of ten provincial parks and two reserve areas, were carried out by Ministry personnel from the Northern Regional Office, Cochrane, Ontario.

This work resulted in the location of thirty-six prehistoric and thirty-one historic sites (including four fur trading posts). In cases where erosion or previous logging and/or recreational users

had damaged the site prior to its incorporation into a park, and further serious deterioration seemed imminent, special protective measures and/or salvage excavations were carried out.

HEARST DISTRICT Beginning in early May, 1973, fifteen sites relating to the Late Woodland and historic periods were located in Nagagamisis Provincial Park, part of the Albany River watershed. At the late prehistoric-early historic Duck Bay Site (DiId-12) salvage excavations covering four hundred square feet were completed. Next, at Fushimi Provincial Park on the Moose River drainage basin, fourteen sites were located and a further four hundred square feet excavated at the Late Woodland Valentine River Site (DkHx-1).

Both of these sites represent Northern Algonkian groups, most likely the Cree. The precise relationship to the Selkirk focus of these archaeological assemblages is difficult to ascertain.

CHAPLEAU DISTRICT At Missinaibi Provincial Park, three new sites were located and three others previously located by Donald MacLeod and Michael Shchepanek were revisited. At the stratified Snake Arm Inlet Site (DcHv-1) two hundred and seventy five square feet was excavated to depths of up to three feet. This site is assignable to the Blackduck focus.

Another Blackduck focus site was recorded on Pansy Island in Biscos-tasi Lake along with four other sites.

MOOSONEE DISTRICT A brief survey was made of Tidewater Provincial Park. Also, several areas in Polar Bear Park underwent a pre-inventory survey. These involved possible park access points at the Brant River, Shagamu and Hawley Lake locations and at the abandoned Mid-Canada line radar Station #415. At Hawley Lake an excavatable site was located that will be salvaged before any further development of the access points takes place.

COCHRANE DISTRICT A number of sites were located in the Pierre Lake Park Reserve; but no excavatable sites were found. The Red Pine Narrows Site located by Frank Ridley in 1961 was revisited and should be salvaged in the near future.

KIRKLAND One site in Kap-Kig-Iwan Park previously located by J.V. Wright in
LAKE 1968 was revisited. An additional two sites were also located within
DISTRICT the park boundaries.

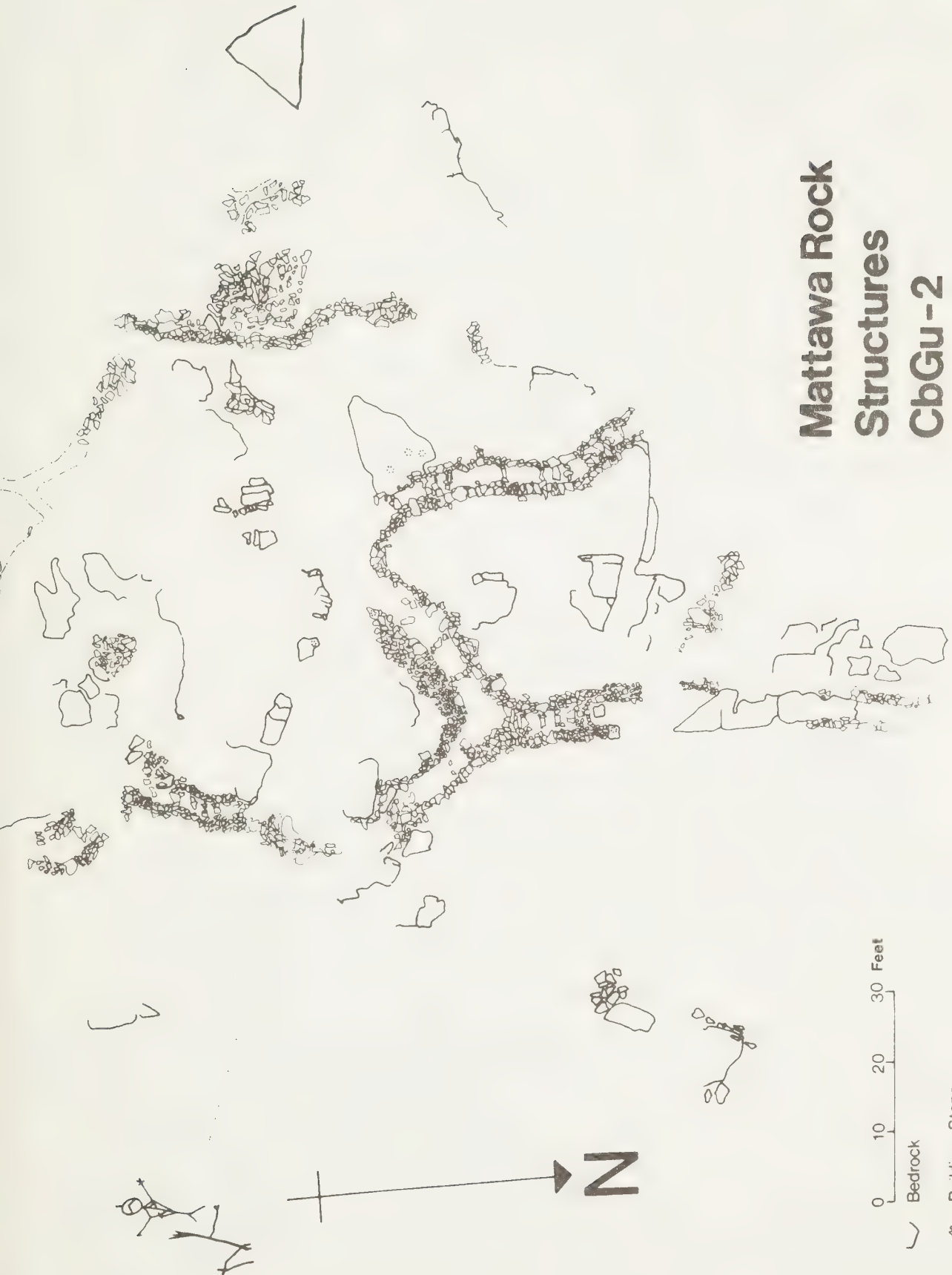
NORTHEASTERN REGION

The prehistory of the Northeastern Region is still a tale with little substance whispered by small, thin, sparse and shadowy sites, the forest's own spotty, decaying eidetic memory of human groups so small and mobile that their individual marks are slight. There is something typical about Pukasaw pits, protean hollows on cobble beaches that generally contain few artifacts if any and that tend to evaporate upon excavation and close scrutiny. There is also something typical, however, in the large and challenging sites, like Sheguinandah with its ten and maybe thirty millenia of human quarrying, like Frank Bay with its stratified record of human communities spanning five thousand years, and like the bedrock architecture of the Mattawa River.

The 1973 archaeological programme comprised a survey of Lake Superior Provincial Park under Thor Conway and a study of the Mattawa rock structures under Allen Edwin Tyyskä.

WAWA The Lake Superior Park survey found 22 sites. Some of these traced
DISTRICT out the Ojibwa way of life in its yearly cycle as groups came together and dispersed, moving with the seasons through the park's different environments. Some of these sites represented the world of Ojibwa religion, with pictographs, sites for offerings to deities and maybe even religious texts on birchbark scrolls. The scrolls have yet to be studied with special lighting techniques to detect markings which might have faded. The most common kind of site was a cobble beach with several of the mysterious Pukasaw pits. Some sites were the stratified record of mobile communities reusing a location over many centuries. Other clues will lead later investigations to the high river terraces, the old beach lines and the glacial pond margins that mark the different landforms and higher water levels of the distant past.

Mattawa Rock Structures CbGu-2



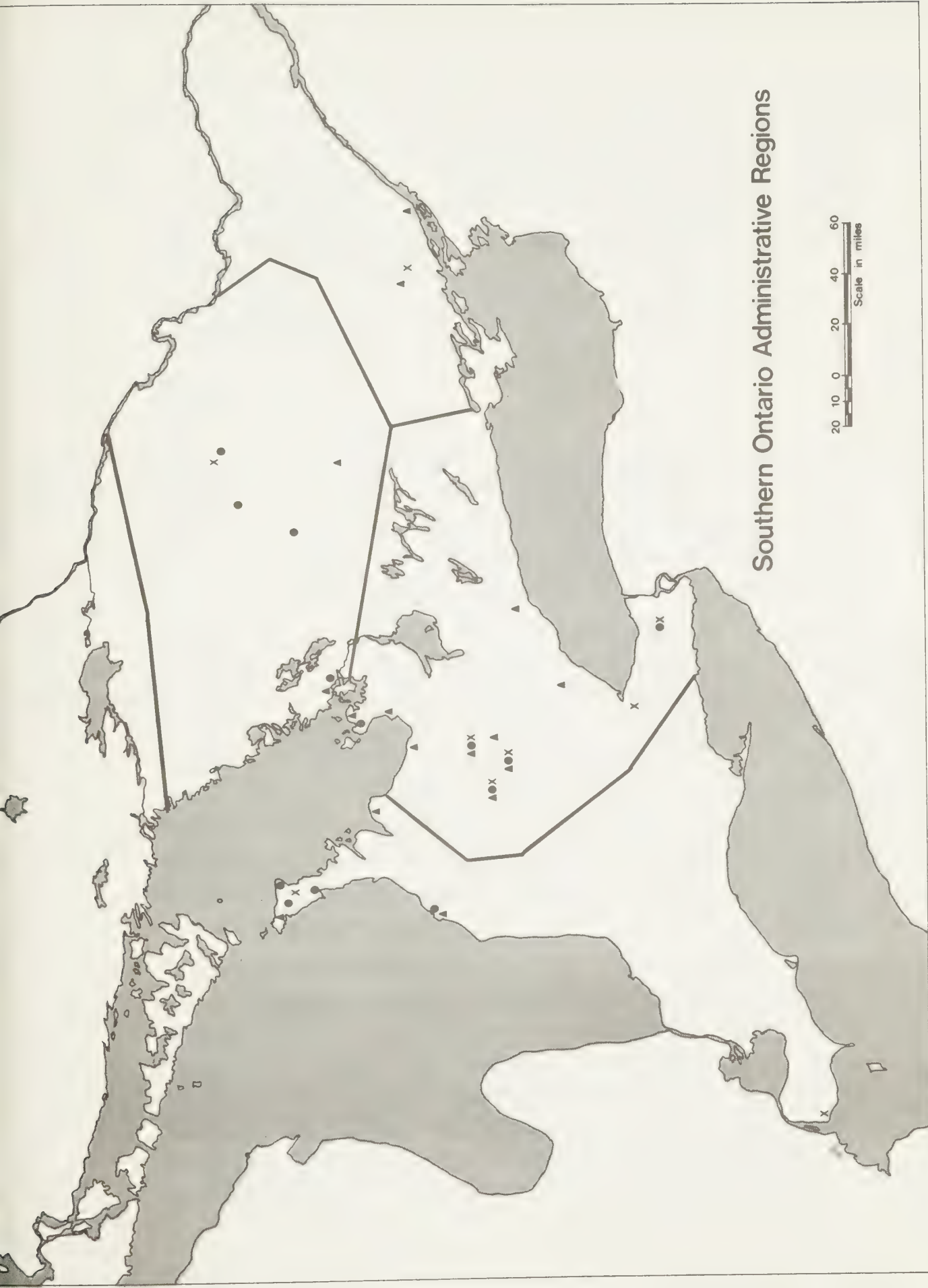
NORTH BAY DISTRICT The Mattawa study examined two rock structures in particular. One of these was a work of monumental architecture, beautiful and serene, based on sophisticated mathematics and psychologies (Page 10). The second, on an island, had a serpentine pathway leading to a cluster of large, elaborate rock-ringed spaces. There were living sites near this structure, the record not of settled communities, but of transients visiting the island over a millenium. The Mattawa area contains a number of curious aboriginal stoneworks, made of quarried bedrock, in a mystical setting of earthquakes, serpents, red ochre and rock art.

This work in the Northeastern region is groping for an understanding of a so far vague but challenging human history. Simultaneously we are in a race with time and change, trying to protect and shepherd the record we find so our lives and awareness may be enriched by it.

ALGONQUIN REGION

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT A crew of five under the leadership of Bruce Emerson worked within the boundaries of the proposed Blackstone Harbour Provincial Park, which is centred on the Georgian Bay shore approximately twenty-five miles south of Parry Sound and based on the major drainage of the Moon River. Some thirty-three site locations were reported, and except for a single Puckasaw pit they all represent deposits of quartz tools or detritus deposited around quarrying areas. Only one site appeared to contain a habitation component. It is probable that the bulk of the material recovered represents a pre-ceramic tradition but at present it is not possible to relate it as a whole to any other known archaeological group.

BANCROFT DISTRICT Raymond LeBlanc and John Tomenchuk carried out a survey of the new Petroglyph Provincial Park to determine the archaeological potential of those areas to be developed by access roads, maintenance and parking areas. In addition, the nearby late prehistoric Iroquoian Quackenbush Site was mapped and tested. The survey was extended in the environs of the petroglyphs to investigate the dimensions of prehistoric lifeways in the area, and included Stony Lake, Jack Lake,



Southern Ontario Administrative Regions

20 10 0 20 40 60
Scale in miles

▲ Archaeological surveys and excavations

● Historical projects

X Historical Architecture projects

Kashabog Lake and part of Silent Lake as well as a canoe survey of Eel's Creek. Examination of some fourteen sites and several local collections generated the conclusion that the archaeology in the Petroglyph area represents a unique opportunity to investigate the interaction of spatially contiguous cultures exploiting different environments. More specifically, the survey resulted in the discovery of prehistoric Iroquoians living closer to the periphery of the Shield than was hitherto suspected; and the isolation of a possible specific source for lithic raw material.

EASTERN REGION

NAPANEE DISTRICT

Ken Swayze spent three winter months in Prince Edward County interviewing local residents and photographing local collections. He assembled relevant archaeological literature to provide guidelines for a future comprehensive interpretive study of the prehistory of the area for use in the Provincial Parks of this district.

BROCK- VILLE DISTRICT

From May until mid-August a two person crew under the direction of Ken Swayze carried out a preliminary archaeological survey in order to investigate the prehistoric resources of Charleston Lake Provincial Park, and to gauge the priority and conditions of the sites recorded. A combination of survey techniques - including systematic testing and local resident interviews - revealed eleven new areas of activity within the Park boundaries, including a rock shelter. The rest were mainly small campsites located on suitable peninsulas at the head of quiet shallow bays. Raised water levels in the area have probably covered many sites, especially of the later periods.

In addition to the above projects, Phil Wright and one assistant made a three month survey of selected portions along the Trent Waterway Corridor, as part of the C.O.R.T.S project (Canada Ontario Rideau Trent Severn). They specifically examined proposed Scenic Shoreline, Recreational and Natural Feature areas to determine their archaeological potential and related interpretive value in terms of the project itself, as well as neighbouring areas with known archaeological potential. An alarming result of this study was the



Ceramics from Charleston Lake Provincial Park (Swayze & Bridges 1973)

determination that seventy-two per cent of the sites have been subjected to varying degrees of destruction due to cultivation, cottage development, quarrying, altered water levels or a combination of these factors.

CENTRAL REGION

MAPLE DISTRICT

A field crew led by William Ross and co-ordinated by Victor Konrad carried out an archaeological resource inventory of the lands designated for the North Pickering Project. This inventory was designed to locate the sites, to determine their cultural affiliation, to assess their condition and to make specific recommendations regarding their preservation within the proposed townsite area. The project,

a joint effort supported by the North Pickering Project of the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Inter Governmental Affairs and supervised by the Ministry of Natural Resources, recorded seventy-seven sites in the Project area and immediate vicinity, including twenty-seven villages, seven burials, eleven campsites and a number of isolated finds, ranging in age from archaic to historic.

HURONIA
DISTRICT

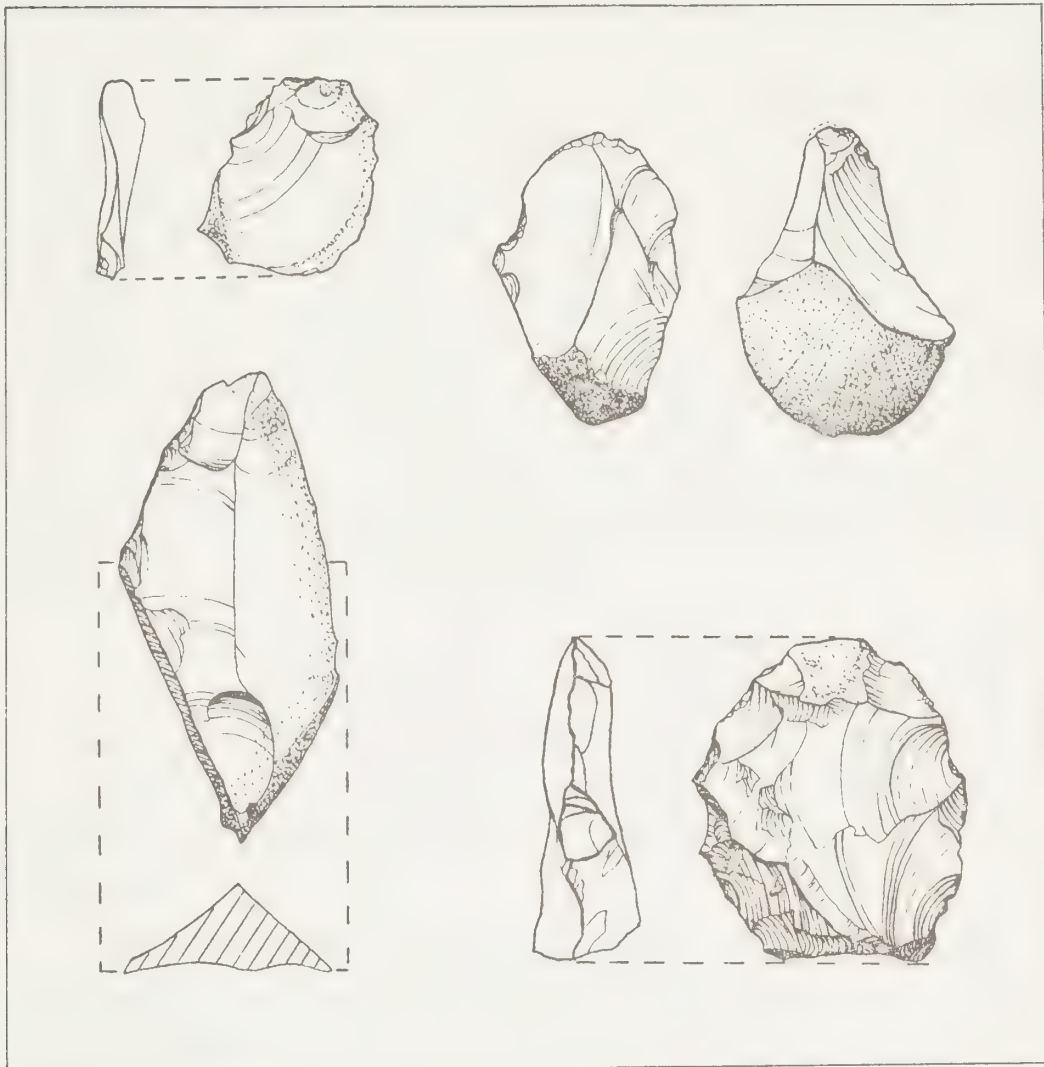
In the late fall of 1973, Victor Pelshea undertook a research project for the new provincial park at Wasaga Beach. This study had a three-fold objective: to provide a resource documentation of the archaeological sites of the Park area; to write the Indian prehistory of the Park as known to date; and to commence the salvage excavation of Schoonertown, an early 19th century British naval depot.

During the same period a brief but systematic survey of approximately half of Springwater Provincial Park by a five man crew under the leadership of Thor Conway failed to uncover any evidence of cultural material.

The highly productive archaeological reconnaissance programme conducted at Methodist Point Park Reserve in 1972 was continued in the summer of 1973 by Roberta O'Brien and a crew of six. The survey was intensified and focused on areas slated for campground and beach development and present and ancient lake shorelines and terraces, and included an inventory of late historic sites within the Park boundaries. In addition to the delimitation and testing of a multi-component shoreline site, two previously unrecorded sites - probably early Archaic - were located, and some forty historic features including farm buildings, log cabins, a sawmill and dam were inventoried.

CAMBRIDGE
DISTRICT

Peter Hamalainen, Victor Pelshea and David Spittal surveyed parks, proposed park areas and a few neighbouring vicinities along the Niagara Escarpment, including Primrose, Credit Forks, Mono Rocks and Earl Rowe. The nature of the topography, often consisting of rugged, swampy terrain or rocky, clay soil, probably precluded aboriginal occupation, and no evidence of settlement was discovered, except at Earl Rowe, where a double-component site - a Laurentian



Lithics from Methodist Point Park Reserve, BfGx-5 (O'Brien 1973)

Archaic campsite partially overlain by a mid-19th century house - was tested and the area defined.

At Bronte Creek Park, Steven Thomas and Roman Zurba conducted an intensive archaeological survey of previously located sites (all Archaic) on a priority basis of those facing alterations due to park construction. Because of its location between the major centres of Toronto and Hamilton, and its projected high intensity use the destruction of these sites is imminent. The data produced is intended as the basis for a carefully planned strategy for preservation or salvage of the sites as well as source material for incorporation into the local interpretive programme.

SOUTHWESTERN REGION

During the winter of 1973, Phillip Wright was contracted to research and write a compendium and synthesis, *A Preliminary Report of the Archaeology of the East Coast of Lake Huron*, covering the shoreline area generally between Sarnia and Tobermory. The objective of this work was to make a contribution to the fuller understanding of the archaeology and prehistory of the shore for interpretive purposes as well as providing a guideline for the development of a comprehensive archaeological programme. The research comprised not only an intensive survey of the literature but interviews and consultation with the majority of archaeologists, both professional and amateur, who have worked in the region.

OWEN
SOUND
DISTRICT

At MacGregor Point, near Inverhuron, Steve Thomas and Roman Zurba carried out an archaeological survey as part of a multi-disciplinary resources inventory of a proposed park. Some 2,000 acres came under consideration with attention focused on the former beach lines of ancient Lakes Algonquin, Nipissing and Algoma as well as the present Lake Huron.

A two man crew led by Ken Swayze carried out a prehistoric resource inventory within Cyprus Lake Provincial Park and vicinity. They also investigated reports of archaeological material surfacing in the proposed Hullett Wildlife Management Area, southeast of Goderich. Since the area will eventually be subjected to considerable flooding, a survey here was deemed imperative and resulted in the discovery of three sites and a number of isolated finds along the relevant portion of the South Maitland River.

history



NORTHEASTERN REGION

In the Northeastern Region, Graham MacDonald prepared a series of thematic essays dealing with different facets of the history of the eastern coast of Lake Superior. His report deals with the original surveys and maps of Lake Superior, the demographic patterns of the native peoples between 1600 and 1850, and fur trading activities from Michipicoten to Sault Ste. Marie during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with a separate section on the Agawa Post. In addition, there are chapters describing the construction of the Algoma Central Railway and the area's mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural endeavours. Particular mention is made of the various artists who chose to paint the Lake Superior landscape, including Paul Kane, William Armstrong and A.Y. Jackson, and to the history of recreational tourism in the District of Algoma. Graham's report presents a broad context within which the history of Lake Superior Provincial Park can be more accurately analyzed and provides the groundwork for future historical interpretation and for park planning decisions.



Gargantua, Lake Superior Provincial Park, 1910. Historical Sites Branch collection.



NORTHERN REGION

James Pendergest was responsible for three historical surveys in the Northern Region during the summer of 1973. His first study was of Nagagamisis Provincial Park, about twenty miles north of Hornpayne. Only a week was available for field reconnaissance and another for interviews with local residents, an insufficient time to fully explore this large tract. During the twentieth century, the Park area has been sparsely used by Indians and one white trapper. Many graves and cabins in the Park are associated with Indian families, once resident there, who have since moved to Hornpayne. Pendergest found that there may have been a Hudson's Bay Company outpost at the southwest end of Nagagamisis Lake in the Park, but further research will be required to prove or disprove this.

During the month of June, Pendergest conducted a similar historical resources survey and inventory in Fushimi Lake Provincial Park. Most of the historical resources were accessible only by water and not all could be located due to the brevity of the project. Gener-



ally, those resources recorded related to the forest industry and community which developed around Hearst during the twentieth century, under the impetus of the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, now the C.N.R. Jim's report will contribute not only to future park planning, but also to any historical interpretation undertaken.

Throughout the 1973 field season, James Pendergest's third project was to research the history of the Polar Bear Provincial Park area. He stressed that his report should not be regarded as an exhaustive study, but as a source book for material relating to the area's history. Generally, he concentrated on the earliest explorations of James Bay and Hudson's Bay and the subsequent surveys conducted in the area. Despite the limitation of being unable to visit the Park vicinity, Jim was able to gather from various sources the locations of numerous historical resources, including Hudson's Bay Company's and Revillon Frères' fur trading posts, Roman Catholic mission sites, abandoned radar stations and significant water routes. His research on this area will continue in 1974.

During part of September and October, 1973, Manuel Stevens began a preliminary study on the various historical resources within the Shoals Provincial Park. He located remnants of several lumber camps, a log slide, logging roads and dams, which were indicative of the substantial forest industry activities conducted in the area by the Austin-Nicholson Lumber Company between 1910 and 1947. His report provided an introductory description of the lumbering community which developed around the now virtually abandoned company town of Nicholson, located just north of the Park's boundaries. Manuel's research on Shoals identified the most important historical resources for the ongoing master planning of the Park and will be used as a foundation for the more intensive historical research.

ALGONQUIN REGION

The major study carried out in this region was in Algonquin Park. James Mountain, William Hutchinson and Frank Mitchell spent the entire summer investigating known, abandoned, Euro-Canadian sites in the Park. Almost 400 sites were investigated by aeroplane, and by ground survey where this seemed feasible. The sites were photographed, sketched and mapped as appropriate and the physical condition and history of each was evaluated. An adjunct of their study was a generalized description of the succession of log building techniques practised in Algonquin Provincial Park area.

The study revealed that, unfortunately, there were very few sites existing within the Park to depict lumbering's heyday, at the turn of the century. Most of the sites had deteriorated or had been destroyed. The only pre-1940 buildings surviving are a number of ranger cabins in the interior, for the most part in the less used eastern part of the Park. Many of these are in excellent condition, and their fine workmanship and large timbers make them particularly worthy of preservation. This study comprised the first comprehensive investigation of historical resources within Algonquin Provincial Park.



Manuel Stevens carried out master planning inventory studies in three Algonquin Region parks during the summer of 1973. He spent almost three months surveying historical resources and interviewing long time residents of the Blackstone Harbour Park Reserve. This large tract of Georgian Bay coast focuses on the outlet of the Moon River in Conger, Cowper and Freeman townships, between Waubashene and Parry Sound. Here the principal Euro-Canadian activity was lumbering, while mining and agricultural settlement also occurred in a peripheral fashion. Lumbering had three phases: the white pine square timber and sawlog era of the late nineteenth century, which was the most significant; the tan bark (hemlock) era circa 1900-1914; and the hardwood logging following the Great 1914-1918 War. Manuel was unable to locate any remains of the white pine period but remnants of the less significant tan bark and hardwood periods are plentiful.

Within a two week period, Manuel compiled a brief history of the Chetwynd Park Reserve and located several surviving historical resources. This Reserve is one of a number of satellite parks being established around Algonquin Provincial Park. He found that two

economic activities, small scale lumbering and agriculture, dominated the area's past since the beginning of Euro-Canadian settlement. Today, there remain only traces of former homesteads, reflecting the agricultural endeavours of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. His report includes suggestions for potential historical interpretation of these sites.

Manuel Stevens last project in this region was to gather information on the history of the Bigwind Lake Park Reserve during the month of August. He discovered that because of the rugged nature of the landscape, the area was not conducive to viable agricultural activities, although there was evidence of one homestead settlement, which existed between the 1870's and 1899. The principal focus of his research concerned lumbering operations in the area from the late nineteenth century to the 1930's. Evidences of a former lumber camp, numerous log slides and dams were located in the Reserve, demonstrating the traditional transportation route of the logs from the north - Gull and Keyhole Lakes - down the Black River to a saw mill at Severn Bridge. This report will serve as a guideline for master planning and for future interpretive programmes.

CENTRAL REGION

Garry Greenland conducted three master planning inventories in the Central Region which were part of a general Niagara Escarpment survey project. The first was on Credit Forks Park Reserve. The Reserve includes one of the area's original mills which first generated hydro-electric power for commercial use. The associated dam and mill pond are still visible. Quarries, lime kilns and brick works relating to former small scale mining activities are also present within the Reserve. Garry's report suggested various planning directives for the future use of these resources.

The survey of the Mono Rocks Park Reserve area involved a short three week period. No provincially significant historical resources were found, but the area was a minor focus of agricultural settlement during the nineteenth century. Foundations of a former home-

stead were located, including a farm house, piggery, ice house and other associated out-buildings. This report will be used for the master planning of the Park.

During October, Garry carried out a master planning inventory of Primrose Park Reserve on the Niagara Escarpment east of Shelburne. The prime activity in this area was agricultural settlement, which matured in the 1860-1880 period. Astride both the Escarpment and the allowances of major settlement arteries (the Toronto and Sydenham Road and Hurontario Street), the Reserve includes several sites suitable for the interpretation of the advantages (millseats) and barriers (to roadways) which the Escarpment presented to agricultural settlement.

Garry's final study was unrelated to his previous Escarpment surveys. It involved an assessment of the historical interpretive potential of the Methodist Point Park Reserve. This area at the tip of the Huronia peninsula was for Euro-Canadians one of the most peripheral areas of Ontario south of the Shield, and witnessed virtually no activity until the 1870's when the construction of a railway to Penetanguishene opened Methodist Point to lumbering. "Settlement" was almost exclusively for the purpose of stripping lots of their valuable timber. This transient, peripheral activity has left little of interpretive value particularly when compared to the wealth of prehistoric remains within this Reserve.

SOUTHWESTERN REGION

Garry Greenland carried out a master planning inventory study of the MacGregor Point Park Reserve for over two months in the summer of 1973. This area, on the periphery of mid-nineteenth century agricultural settlement in Saugeen Township just south of Port Elgin, contains no significant historical resources. However, Garry noted that its old roads, farmsteads and woodlands provided considerable opportunities for the interpretation of "settlement in an agricultural frontier and isolated area, and the problems of transportation and communication in that type of settlement".

Throughout the 1973-74 year, Patrick Folkes continued his historical research on the Bruce Peninsula. One study was an overview of the Peninsula's history. The second was a history of the proposed Black Creek Park, on Stokes Bay in Eastnor Township. The site is perhaps unique in having been laid out originally as a town - but not a single lot was sold in the prospective town of Hardwicke for 61 years after it was surveyed in 1856. Remote from good soil and from the eastward orientation of development on the Bruce Peninsula, the Black Creek area possesses no significant Euro-Canadian historical resources.

Patrick's third project was a study of the history of Cabot Head and the proposed Bruce Recreation Area in Lindsay Township. This area was an active lumbering and milling area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The millseats on the Niagara Escarpment and other remains of this period - and the many shipwrecks off Cabot Head - may be resources of value to recreational development. However, a detailed field investigation could not be undertaken in the 1973 season.

The history of the Short Hills Park Reserve was prepared by Elaine Peebles between September, 1973 and January, 1974. Her report was not limited to the Reserve boundaries, but rather concentrated on analyzing the most significant historical themes as well as identifying the relevant historical sites in the Short Hills area generally. Some of the themes researched included: the development of an agricultural economy, predominantly by Loyalist settlers; the sporadic considerations of the Short Hills as a strategically advantageous site for the fortifications along the border from the 1820's to the early 1860's; and the events surrounding the insurrection in the Short Hills in 1838. Her study also touched on the construction of the De Cew Falls Power House which, at the beginning of the twentieth century, supplied hydro-electric power to areas such as Hamilton and St. Catharines. Surviving representations of each theme were recorded, including mill sites, an inn, a homestead and a schoolhouse. Elaine's assessments will be instrumental in the master planning process and in future interpretive programmes.

historical architecture



INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 1973 the Historical Sites Branch compiled a number of reports resulting from various research projects on Historical Architecture in Southern Ontario. The extent of each report was specific to particular geographically defineable areas and, consequently, to particular buildings. With the exception of one report, *The Niagara Escarpment: An Overview* by John Dunn, only those buildings were studied which were on lands to be included in or affected by proposed or existing provincial parks. These priorities provided both the purpose and primary usefulness of the conclusions and recommendations included in each report. These reports should be considered as resource inventories rather than dissertations which attempt to add conclusive knowledge to the field of Ontario Architectural History.

Consistent with the Historical Sites Branch's programme of the previous year these studies were undertaken and the reports authored by university students, in this case from Schools of Architecture in Ontario.

The format of the reports is fairly consistent. Each considered the following sequence of explorations:

- 1) Reasons and purpose of the study - this defines the area and the extent of each study.
- 2) Brief history - an outline is presented to give a historical perspective to the buildings studied in order to provide a better understanding of their temporal and spatial place and function.
- 3) Background of the building(s) - includes the date of construction, the sequence of use and ownership and relationship to the history outlined.
- 4) Description of building(s) - provides a verbal picture accompanied by relevant photographs.
- 5) Assessment of buildings -
 - a) Architectural;
 - b) Physical - includes discussion of the

condition of each structure, the method of construction and materials and general comments on the physical "status quo" of the building(s);

c) Historical - importance of the building(s), its function and/or its occupants in the development of the area.

6) General needs of the proposed or existing park to which the buildings may be of service.

7) Recommendations - to be directly amenable to future or on-going park planning considerations. General conclusions on what should be done with the building(s) from that point on.

8) Bibliography.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF REPORTS

1) *The Short Hills: A Study in Historic Architecture* by John Dunn

The Short Hills is a proposed provincial park near Effingham on the Niagara Peninsula. The report focuses on three complexes of buildings and an old inn, all of which resulted from development in the Short Hills area. These are: the Morningstar Mill, the Crown Mill, the DeCew Hydro Generating Station and the Pelham Inn. As a background to his description and assessment of these four structures, particularly the first three, John relates the manner in which the escarpment and associated landscape influenced the forms of what he calls "the path of pioneer industry" in the Short Hills and how the settlers optimized these to create a truly land-based service industry. He recommends that planning of the park follow these same "paths" and that future development take heed of the opportunities which the land presents in a similarly harmonious way. This recommendation is a very relevant one for those involved in land management and development.

2) *The Niagara Escarpment: An Overview* by John Dunn

As a sequitur to his study of the Short Hills, John Dunn undertook a perusal of the buildings of the Niagara Escarpment between Queenston and Highway 401. The intention was to isolate various



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1. Inn on the Gregor Road c. 1840, example of early Inn form
2. Dakota Mill c. 1850, Kilbride, example of 'valley-sited' mill
3. Typical Escarpment house form, Milton
4. 'Workingman's Cottage', typical house form of the 19th century
5. West Landing Inn c. 1827, Queenston, typical Inn form

typical building types within the context of this linear study area. Given the time and funds available for the project the report is most successful in selecting two typical house forms; the two most typical mill forms - which are referred to as "Valley" and "Cliff"; and a description of the typical inn. It should be realized that the report does not present these forms as being peculiar to the Niagara Escarpment even though the sample and the study area was thus restricted. The forms uncovered are truly vernacular, their discovery no doubt being conditioned by John's earlier perception of the direct relationship between the land and human endeavour as presented in his report on the Short Hills. Unlike most inventories this research was not undertaken as part of a park planning venture. The document produced will be most useful for future reference and provides additional knowledge to the understanding of Ontario Architectural History.

3) Farmhouse at Holiday Beach by Darija Kovacevic

This report details a small farmhouse recently acquired by the Provincial Government as a part of lands soon to be absorbed into the adjacent Holiday Beach Provincial Park on Lake Erie. The report describes the house - a log structure of circa 1820 vintage with more recent additions - the various means of construction used and recommends that it be retained to facilitate interpretation in Holiday Beach Provincial Park.

4) Proposed Provincial Park - Mono Centre - Historical Architecture by Darija Kovacevic

The purpose of this study was to identify, describe and assess any buildings of historical or architectural merit within and around the boundaries of a proposed provincial park at Mono Centre. Three buildings were particularly noted: a large banked barn, a wood frame general store of early Victorian design located in Mono Centre, and dated by its construction to circa 1850, and a log piggery now located within the boundaries of the proposed park. Each description is accompanied by a brief background history of Mono Centre.

5) Historical Architectural Study of the Proposed Provincial Park at Primrose by Darija Kovacevic

The purpose of this study was to identify, describe and assess any buildings of historical or architectural merit within and around the boundaries of a proposed provincial park at Primrose. A brief historical background outlines the development of Primrose as a typical agricultural community; the effect of the Niagara Escarpment on the form of agricultural development and the general reasons for the present condition of many buildings which once played a critical part in the community. The report identifies 11 buildings in total including a mill complex, a hotel in Primrose and a number of barns and houses. The study of the mill complex traces the changing face and function of the mill works from its original beginnings to the present. Each building is assessed as to its structural condition and potential usefulness in terms of the general facilities of the proposed park.

6) Proposed Provincial Park at Credit Forks - Historical Architecture by Darija Kovacevic

The purpose of this study was to identify, describe and assess buildings of historical or architectural merit within and around the boundaries of the proposed provincial park between Cataract and Credit Forks located in the township of Caledon. The report includes a background of the industrial development in the area which provides a good counterpart to John Dunn's report on the Short Hills, as the parallel development of pioneer industry on a different part of the Niagara Escarpment moulded by similar geographical forces can be perceived. Four buildings or building complexes were emphasized:

a) Power Station, Credit Forks - this building began originally as a sawmill, was converted to grist milling, burned in 1881 and again in 1885 and was subsequently rebuilt as a power generating station.

b) The Horseshoe Inn, Cataract - built circa 1840, this building was used as an inn until 1914 when it was incorporated into a general store and post office. Restored by its present owners, it is in excellent condition.

1. Bedford Mills c. 1829
2. Log Barn c. 1850, Primrose
3. Pennsylvania Barn c. 1850, Primrose
4. Pennsylvania Banked Barn c. 1880, Mono Centre
5. Barn from Stone House complex c. 1820, Primrose



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c) Limehouse and Limekiln, Credit Forks - this substantial complex is another example of an industry whose success and raison d'être was provided by the escarpment and the great quantities of limestone necessary for the extraction of lime.

d) Farmhouse

The report also identifies a quarry at Brimstone, one of four of this type, from which came the pinkish limestone used in many buildings such as the Ontario Legislative Building and the old City Hall in Toronto.

7) *The Vernacular Architecture of the Bruce Peninsula* by Darija Kovacevic

The purpose of this report was to give a quick overview of buildings on the Bruce Peninsula section of the Niagara Escarpment, hopefully to complete the picture of the entire escarpment from Queenston to Tobermory. Unfortunately, the constraints of time and the large area to be covered permitted only a cursory study. However, the report does identify many buildings of note along the Bruce Peninsula and will serve well as an introduction to a future, more in-depth study of the area.

8) *A Story of Architecture in Frontenac Park* by Chris Nokes

The purpose of this study was to identify, describe and assess a number of buildings known to exist in Frontenac Provincial Park located north of Kingston. Included in the report are accounts of a defunct homesteader's farm, an 1847 log house, a banked barn, a trapper's cabin as well as a few abandoned mica pits. The report provides some interesting characterizations and interview-discussions with the people who lived in and built the structures being studied. Also noted is Bedford Mills, a combination mill/depot complex, located just north of the park, which acted as a centre for dispersing goods in the local economy.

Aside from these reports some work was done, under the advice and direction of Sheila Larmer, on the renovation and restoration of an old house in Moosonee. The house once belonged to the Revillon-Frères Fur Company who participated briefly at the turn

of the 19th century in the Canadian fur trade. The house is representative of 13 others, now demolished, at Moosonee and others of the same type at Fort Albany. Sheila's work was undertaken upon the recommendation of a report completed in the summer of 1972 (*Revillon Frères House - Moosonee, Ontario* by Denis Mahon). Work is continuing on the house throughout the summer of 1974.

Although most of these reports were undertaken primarily as historical resource studies for particular park planning priorities they also present many insights into individual segments of our architectural heritage. Their benefit can reach beyond just the interests of those active in creating provincial parks. Hopefully they will be of use to others interested in the particular geographical areas studied as well as those involved in the field of Ontario Architectural History in general.

At present, copies of the reports are available for reading in the library of the Historical Sites Branch at Queen's Park or in the various relevant regional offices of the Ministry.

appendix I

List of sites surveyed in the 1973-74 season.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

A	Archaic	M	Middle
BD	Blackduck	Miss	Mississauga
E	Early	MW	Middle Woodland
Eur	European	NR	Newly Reported
EW	Early Woodland	Ojib	Ojibway
H	Historic	P	Prehistoric
Iro	Iroquoian	Palaeo	Palaeo-indian
Laur	Laurentian	PR	Previously Reported
L	Late	W	Woodland

(REGION) DISTRICT	PARK & ADJACENT AREA	SITES	AFFILIATION	COMMENT
<hr/>				
(NORTHERN)				
Kirkland Lake	Kap-Kig-Iwan	ClGu-1	?	PR
		ClGu-2	?	NR
		ClGu-3	?	NR
Hearst	Nagagamisis	DiId-1	P	NR
		DiId-2	P	NR
		DiId-3	P	NR
		DiId-4	H	NR
		DiId-5	H	NR
		DiId-6	H	NR
		DiId-7	H	NR
		DiId-8	H	NR
		DiId-9	H	NR
		DiId-10	H	NR
		DiId-11	H	NR
		DiId-12	EH	NR
		DiId-13	P	NR
		DiId-14	P	NR
		DiId-15	H	NR
Chapleau	Missinaibi	DcHu-1	P/H	NR
		DcHu-2	P	NR
		DcHu-3	H	NR
		DcHu-4	H	NR
		DcHv-1	BD/H	NR
		DbHw-1	EW	NR
		DbHw-2	?	NR
		DcHw-1	?	NR
		DcHw-2	?	NR
		DcHw-3	?	NR
Hearst	Fushimi	DhHx-1	?	NR
		DhHx-2	?	NR

(REGION) DISTRICT	PARK & ADJACENT AREAS	SITES	AFFILIATION	COMMENTS
(NORTHERN)				
Hearst	Fushimi	DhHx-3	?	NR
		DhHx-4	?	NR
		DhHx-5	?	NR
		DhHx-6	?	NR
		DhHx-7	?	NR
		DhHx-8	?	NR
		DhHx-9	?	NR
		DiHx-1	?	NR
		DiHx-2	?	NR
		DiHx-3	?	NR
		DiHx-4	?	NR
		DiHx-5	?	NR
		DiHx-6	?	NR
(NORTHWESTERN)				
Kenora	Lake of the Woods	DhKm-1	Ojibwa	NR
		DhKm-2	LW	NR
		DiKm-1	LW	NR
		DiKm-2	LW/Laurel	NR
		DiKo-1	LW/Historic	NR
		DjKp-2	A/LW	NR
		DkKq-1	BD/A	NR
(NORTHEASTERN)				
Wawa	Lake Superior	CiId-1	Hist Eur/?	NR
		CiId-2	Hist Eur	NR
		CiId-3	?	NR
		CiId-4	Hist Ojib/H Eur	NR
		CiId-5	?	NR

(REGION) DISTRICT	PARK & ADJACENT AREAS	SITES	AFFILIATION	COMMENT
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(NORTHEASTERN)

Wawa	Lake Superior	CiIe-1	Laurel	NR
		CiIe-2	?	NR
		CiIe-3	Hist Ojib	NR
		CiIe-4	Laurel/BD/Hist Ojib	NR
		CiIe-5	?	NR
		CiIe-6	?	NR
		CiIe-7	?	NR
		CiIe-8	?	NR
		CjIf-1	?	NR
		CjIg-1	?	NR
		CjIg-2	?	NR
		CjIg-3	?	NR
		CjIg-4	Hematite Mine	NR
		CkIf-1	?	NR
		CkIf-2	?	NR
		CkIf-3	?	NR
		CkIf-4	?	NR
		CkIf-5	?	NR
		CkIf-6	?	NR
		CkIf-7	?	NR
		CkIf-8	?	NR
		CkIf-9	?	NR
		CkIf-10	?	NR
		CkIf-13	?	NR
Sudbury		CaHi-1	A	NR
		CaHi-2	A	NR

(ALGONQUIN)

Bancroft	Petroglyphs	BeDm-1	EW	NR
		BeDm-2	EW	NR

(REGION) DISTRICT	PARK & ADJACENT AREAS	SITES	AFFILIATION	COMMENTS
(ALGONQUIN)				
Bancroft	Petroglyphs	BeDm-3	?	NR
		BgDm-2	Laur Archaic	NR
		BgDm-3	?	NR
		BgDm-4	?	NR
		BgDm-5	?	NR
		BgDm-6	?	NR
		BgDm-7	Iroquoian	NR
		BgDm-8	Iroquoian	NR
		BgDm-9	Iroquoian	NR
Parry Sound	Blackstone Harbour	BgGx-1	? Quarry	NR
		BgGx-2	? Quarry	NR
		BgGx-3	?	NR
		BgGx-4	Puckasaw Pit	NR
		BgGx-5	?	NR
		BhGx-2	?	NR
		BgHa-1	A	NR
		BgHa-2	?	NR
		BgHa-3	A	NR
		BgHa-4	? Quarry	NR
		BgHa-5	? Quarry	NR
		BgHa-6	? Quarry	NR
		BgHa-7	?	NR
		BgHa-8	A	NR
		BgHa-9	?	NR
		BhHa-1	?	NR
		BhHa-2	?	NR
		BhHa-3	?	NR
		BhHa-4	?	NR
		BhHa-5	?	NR
		BhHa-6	?	NR
		BhHa-7	?	NR

(REGION) DISTRICT	PARK & ADJACENT AREAS	SITES	AFFILIATION	COMMENTS
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(ALGONQUIN)

Parry Sound	Blackstone Harbour	BhHa-8	?	NR
		BhHa-9	?	NR
		BhHa-10	?	NR
		BhHa-11	?	NR
		BhHa-12	?	NR
		BhHa-13	?	NR
		BhHa-14	?	NR
		BhHa-15	?	NR
		BhHa-16	?	NR
		BhHa-17	?	NR
		BhHa-18	?	NR

(EASTERN)

Brockville	Charleston Lake	BaGd-1	MW/Iro	NR
		BaGd-2	MW	NR
		BaGd-3	MW/H Iro	NR
		BaGd-4	?	NR
		BaGd-5	?	NR
		BaGd-6	MW	NR
		BaGd-7	MW	NR
		BaGd-8	?	NR
		BaGd-9	MW	NR
		BaGd-10	?	NR
		BaGd-11	? Pictographs	NR

(SOUTHWESTERN)

Owen Sound	Sauble Falls	BhHj-1	TW	NR
		BhHj-2	?	NR
		BhHj-3	Archaic	NR

(REGION) DISTRICT	PARK & ADJACENT AREAS	SITES	AFFILIATION	COMMENT
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(SOUTHWESTERN)

Owen Sound	Sauble Falls	BgHj-1	Archaic	NR
		BgHj-2	Archaic	NR
		BghJ-3	Archaic	NR
		BhHj-4	Archaic	NR
		BhHj-5	Late Woodland	NR
		BhHj-6	?	NR
		BhHj-7	?	NR
		BhHj-8	?	NR
		BhHj-9	Late Woodland	NR

(CENTRAL)

Huronian	Wasaga Beach	BcHa-18	LW/Saugeen/1812 Br Can Naval Base	NR
		BcHa-19	?	NR
		BcHa-20	Saugeen	NR
		BcHa-21	?	NR
		BcHa-22	?	NR
		BcHa-23	Saugeen	NR
		BcHa-24	?	NR
		BcHa-25	?	NR
		BcHa-26	Fur Mill C1850	NR
		BcHa-27	?	NR
		BcHa-28	?	NR
		BcHa-29	Br/Can	NR
		BcHa-30	?	NR
		BcHa-31	Archaic	NR
		BcHa-32	Saugeen	NR
		BcHa-33	LW	NR
		BcHa-34	?	NR
		BdGw-4	C	NR

(REGION) DISTRICT	PARK & ADJACENT AREAS	SITES	AFFILIATION	COMMENTS
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(CENTRAL)				
Maple	Scarborough	A1Gt-45	EW	NR
		A1Gt-46	H Miss	NR
		A1Gt-47	?	NR
		A1Gt-48	?	NR
		A1Gt-49	?	NR
		A1Gt-50	H Miss	NR
		A1Gt-51	?	NR
		A1Gt-52	?	NR
		A1Gt-56	?	NR
		A1Gt-57	Laur A	NR
		A1Gt-58	?	NR
		A1Gt-60	LW	NR
		A1Gt-63	LW	NR
	Pickering	A1Gs-17	A	NR
		A1Gs-18	LW	NR
		A1Gs-19	?	NR
		A1Gs-20	A	NR
		A1Gs-21	?	NR
		A1Gs-22	A	NR
		A1Gs-23	LW	NR
		A1Gs-24	?	NR
		A1Gs-25	?	NR
		A1Gs-26	?	NR
		A1Gs-27	A	NR
		A1Gs-28	?	NR
		A1Gs-29	?	NR
		A1Gs-30	?	NR
		A1Gs-31	?	NR
		A1Gs-32	?	NR
		A1Gs-33	A	NR

(REGION) DISTRICT	PARK & ADJACENT AREAS	SITES	AFFILIATION	COMMENTS
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(CENTRAL)

Maple	Pickering	A1Gt-62	?	NR
		A1Gt-64	A	NR
		A1Gs-34	?	NR
		A1Gt-55	?	NR
		A1Gt-59	?	NR
	Markham	A1Gt-34	?	NR
		A1Gt-35	LW/L Iro	NR
		A1Gt-36	LW/L Iro	NR
		A1Gt-37	?	NR
		A1Gt-38	A	NR
		A1Gt-39	A	NR
		A1Gt-40	A	NR
		A1Gt-41	LW	NR
		A1Gt-42	?	NR
		A1Gt-43	A/?	NR
		A1Gt-44	?	NR
		A1Gt-53	?	NR
		A1Gt-54	?	NR
		A1Gt-61	?	NR

(NORTH CENTRAL)

Thunder Bay	Sibley	DdJf-3	?	NR
		DdJf-4	Palaeo	NR
		DdJj-3	E Hist	NR
		DeIj-2	?	NR
		DeJj-8	A	NR
		DeJr-1	?	NR
		DeJr-2	?	NR
		DeJs-5	?	NR

(REGION) DISTRICT	PARK & ADJACENT AREAS	SITES	AFFILIATION	COMMENTS
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(NORTH CENTRAL)				
Thunder Bay	Sibley	DeJs-6	?	NR
		DfJj-1	?	NR
		DfJo-4	BD/LW	NR
		DgJx-1	?	NR
		DkIl-1	H	NR
		DkIr-1	?	NR
Thunder Bay		DaJl-1	?	NR
		DaJm-1	?	NR
		DaJn-1	?	NR
		DaJo-1	?	NR
		DaJp-1	?	NR
		DaJp-2	?	NR
		DaJp-3	?	NR
		DaJp-4	?	NR
		DaJt-1	?	NR
		DbJp-1	?	NR
		DbJp-2	?	NR
		DbJq-1	?	NR
		DbJq-2	H/P	NR
		DbJq-3	?	NR
		DbJq-4	?	NR
		DbJr-1	LW/H	NR
		DbJr-2	LW/H	NR
		DbJr-3	BD	NR
		DbJr-4	LW	NR
		DbJr-5	?	NR
		DbJr-6	LW/H	NR
Nipigon	Blacksand	EaJa-2	BD	NR
		EaJf-3	BD/H	NR
		EaJf-4	L/BD	NR

(REGION) DISTRICT	PARK & ADJACENT AREAS	SITES	AFFILIATION	COMMENTS
(NORTH CENTRAL)				
Nipigon	Blacksand	DhJf-5	?	NR
		DhJf-7	?	NR
		DhJf-8	?	NR
		DhJf-9	?	NR
		DhJx-1	LW	NR
		DiJf-6	?	NR
		DiJf-7	?	NR
		DiJf-8	?	NR
		DiJa-4	BD	NR
		DiJa-5	Laurel/E H	NR
		DiJa-6	L/Bd	NR
		DiJb-1	?	NR
		DiJb-3	BD	NR
		DjJa-6	L	NR
		DlJc-3	?	NR
		DlJc-4	?	NR
		DlJc-5	?	NR
		DlJf-1	A	NR
Atikokan	Quetico	DaJs-1	?	NR
		DaJs-2	?	NR
		DaJs-3	?	NR
		DaJu-8	BD/Laurel	NR
		DaJw-1	?	NR
		DaJw-2	?	NR
		DbJs-2	A	NR
		DbJs-3	?	NR
		DbJs-4	?	NR
		DbJs-5	?	NR
		DbJs-6	?	NR

(REGION) DISTRICT	PARK & ADJACENT AREAS	SITES	AFFILIATION	COMMENTS
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(NORTH CENTRAL)

Atikokan	Quetico	DbJv-2	LW	NR
		DbJw-2	LW	NR
		DbJw-3	?	NR
		DcKb-2	?	NR
		DcKd-1	?	NR
		DdKg-1	BD	NR
		DdJu-5	?	NR

appendix II

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Minister

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Deputy Minister